-continued

```
Ala Arg Gly Phe Leu Glu Arg Leu Leu Leu Gly Arg Gln Gly Ala Tyr
            100                 105                 110

Tyr Tyr Gly Met Asp Val
        115


<210> SEQ ID NO 48
<211> LENGTH: 118
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: Artificial sequence
<220> FEATURE:
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Synthetic polypeptide

<400> SEQUENCE: 48

Glu Val Gln Leu Val Gln Ser Gly Gly Gly Leu Val Gln Pro Gly Gly
1               5                   10                  15

Ser Leu Arg Leu Ser Cys Glu Ala Ser Arg Phe Thr Ser Ser Ser Tyr
            20                  25                  30

Trp Ile Thr Trp Val Arg Gln Ala Pro Gly Lys Gly Leu Glu Trp Val
        35                  40                  45

Ala Asn Ile Lys Gln Asp Gly Ser Glu Lys Tyr Phe Val Asp Ser Val
    50                  55                  60

Lys Gly Arg Phe Thr Ile Ser Arg Asp Asn Ala Ser Asn Ser Leu Tyr
65                  70                  75                  80

Leu Gln Met Ser Ser Leu Arg Ala Glu Asp Thr Ala Val Tyr Tyr Cys
                85                  90                  95

Ala Arg Gly Phe Leu Glu Arg Leu Leu Leu Gly Arg Gln Gly Ala Tyr
            100                 105                 110

Tyr Tyr Gly Met Asp Val
        115
```

1. A method of detecting a influenza A virus infection in a subject comprising:

(a) contacting a sample from said subject with an antibody or antibody fragment having clone-paired heavy and light chain CDR sequences from Tables 3 and 4, respectively; and

(b) detecting influenza A virus in said sample by binding of said antibody or antibody fragment to an influenza A virus hemagglutinin in said sample.

2-12. (canceled)

13. A method of treating a subject infected with influenza A virus or reducing the likelihood of infection of a subject at risk of contracting influenza A virus, comprising delivering to said subject an antibody or antibody fragment having clone-paired heavy and light chain CDR sequences from Tables 3 and 4, respectively.

14. The method of claim **13**, the antibody or antibody fragment is encoded by clone-paired light and heavy chain variable sequences as set forth in Table 1.

15. The method of claim **13**, the antibody or antibody fragment is encoded by clone-paired light and heavy chain variable sequences having 95% identify to as set forth in Table 1.

16. The method of claim **13**, wherein said antibody or antibody fragment is encoded by light and heavy chain variable sequences having 70%, 80%, or 90% identity to clone-paired sequences from Table 1.

17. The method of claim **13**, wherein said antibody or antibody fragment comprises light and heavy chain variable sequences according to clone-paired sequences from Table 2.

18. The method of claim **13**, wherein said antibody or antibody fragment comprises light and heavy chain variable sequences having 70%, 80% or 90% identity to clone-paired sequences from Table 2.

19. The method of claim **13**, wherein said antibody or antibody fragment comprises light and heavy chain variable sequences having 95% identity to clone-paired sequences from Table 2.

20. The method of claim **13**, wherein the antibody fragment is a recombinant scFv (single chain fragment variable) antibody, Fab fragment, $F(ab')_2$ fragment, or Fv fragment.

21. The method of claim **13**, wherein said antibody is an IgG, or a recombinant IgG antibody or antibody fragment comprising an Fc portion mutated to alter (eliminate or enhance) FcR interactions, to increase half-life and/or increase therapeutic efficacy, such as a LALA, N297, GASD/ALIE, YTE or LS mutation or glycan modified to alter (eliminate or enhance) FcR interactions such as enzymatic or chemical addition or removal of glycans or expression in a cell line engineered with a defined glycosylating pattern.

22. The method of claim **13**, wherein said antibody is a chimeric antibody or a bispecific antibody.